

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1895.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUS, issued forrow morning, must be hemsel in this evening before a o'clock.

ocal News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Phisss and New York Associated Phisss is at 21 to 29 am street. All information and dom-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### The Missing Link.

Prof. O. C. MARSH, the distinguished nat uralist of Yale College, contributes a paper to the American Journal of Science for February, in which he treats a discovery of remains in the island of Java as affording at least a strong presumption that at last the veritable" missing link" between the higher apes and man has been brought to light, in fulfilment of the confident predictions of so many anthropologists.

The discovery was made in 1891 and 1892 near Trinil, in central Java. It consisted of part of a skull, a molar tooth, and a femur, or thigh bone, found in the later tertiary strata, and belonging to a large anthropoid, or man-like ape, " which is believed to represent a new genus and family intermediate between the similde and momonidae," or between the highest order of apes and men. The tooth and the skull were found in September, 1891, close together, on the bank of the river Bengawan, about three feet below the water level, in the dry season, and thirty or forty feet below the plain through which the river had out its hed. In August, 1892, the left femur was also found near by; but subsequent researches for additional remains in the neighborhood were unsuccessful. Those actually discovered, however, were enough to convince Dr. Dubois, a, surgeon of the Netherlands army in the East, that they represented a distinct species and genus, and also a new family, which he names the " pithecanthropidæ," or ape-men. In a memoir of forty pages, published at Batavia last year. Dr. Dubois gives a full description of the remains, with illustrations; and it is this publication which forms the basis of the paper by Prof. MARSH, than whom no man of the scientific world is better qualified to treat the subject, and critically estimate the scientific value of the discovery. In this animal the brain cavity was abso-

lutely larger, and proportionately to the size of the body, much more capacions than in the simildee, yet less so than in man. The capacity of the skull is about twothirds the average of that of man. The development of the teeth, although somewhat specialized, is still of the simian type; but the femur, or thigh bone, equal in its dimensions to that of man, and like that adapted for walking in an upright position. The tooth indicating a fully adult, but not very old animal, differs decidedly from the teeth of existing anthropoid apes, and the femur, showing the same indications as to age, " resembles so strongly the human femur," says Prof. Marsh, "that only a careful comparison would distinguish one from the other.

Prof. MARSH consequently treats the discovery of Dr. Dunots and the conclusions he draws from it as of the highest impor-"They will be carefully weighed tance. by anthropologists of every nation," he says. At least, he affirms, Dr. Dunois "has proved to science the existence of a new prehistoric form, not human indeed. but in size, brain power, and erect posture much nearer than any animal hitherto discovered, living or extinct." This distinguished naturalist speaks thus with the cautious reserve of a man of science who waits for positive and cumulative proofs before expressing a confident opinion on the subject; but we have reason to believe that his conviction that the discovery of the missing link has finally been made, is much stronger than he ventures to declare under the restraints of a rigidly scientific discussion. He does not hesitate | No other political office, State or municipal, again express the belief, which he first recorded nearly twenty years ago, that such missing links existed, and that they will be found. The most promising field for such exploration, then, seemed to him to be the caves and later tertiary of Africa in the Old World, but as large anthropoid apes also survive in the East, he is not surprised that the first announcement of his predicted discovery comes from the volcanic deposits of Java, "where their ancestors were doubtless entombed under circumstances favorable to early discovery.

The remains found by Dr. Dunois, and his learned memoir upon them, constitute accordingly the most important addition to the materials of anthropological science which has been made in many years, and they will both stimulate scientific discussion and provoke further explorations to establish beyond question the actual existence of the missing link between the ape and man, which was so long ago assumed by Prof. MARSH as a scientific necessity. Consequently he expresses without reservation the opinion that now "when zeal for exploration is so great" "the discovery of additional remains" of "still other intermediate forms" "may be expected at no distant day." indicates the tropical regions of both Asia and Africa as the most inviting fields for such ambitious explorations.

#### The World's Attempt to Rob the Herald.

To those who may be inclined to think that some of THE SUN'S past strictures have been too severe, we commend an acquaintance with the circumstances attending the recent arrest of a World reporter in the act of stealing property of the New York Heroid. The rehanged himself by Fagin's direction, so that he might describe his sensations for a Sunday story, confessed that the theft was the result of a conspiracy planned by his chief Goddand, a man of unsavory repute who, under Fagts, gets up the Sunday engraver in the Herald office for the stealing of certain illustrations, which the Herald was about to use. The purloined matter was to be turned over by the engraver to Goddand's agent on a street corner, after the interchange of certain agreed signals. The Heruld man communicated the facts to the manager of his paper. A trap was laid for the World hands upon the stolen goods, he was taken into custody. His abject confession that he was only the tool of a higher rascal followed Shameful as the crime is, it is wholly characteristic of the World and of the "new journalism." FAGIS and his pupils have secretly accomplished a thousand similar and worse performances before. This time they

were caught.

bright and honest man. Upon young fel lows fresh from college, in whom a love of letters mixes strongly with a taste for public affairs, it has always exercised a strenuous fascination; and we sound its praises in their ears as something offering fair reward for labor, and second to none in interest, in public usefulness, and in the honorable esteem of men. But in their name and in that of our brothers in newspaper life all over the country, we protest against the word, newspaper office as further applied to FAGIN's miscreant establishment, and to the phrase "newspaper men" as given to the seamps that FAGIN likes to hire. The one is no more a newspaper than is a green goods circular or a blackmailer's threntening letter; and the others have no more right to call themselves journalists than have any ordinary disreputable characters. To continually try to tear down something, to excite the hatred of the poor against the prosperous, to befoul an honored name, to assail a church, to pander to the low passions of vulgar and degraded people, is the function of the World. To play the spy, the pickpecket, and the suborner of perjury, to lie, to cozen, and to pawn himself, that is to be a World reporter. We dare say there are some good and honorable men on the World, but they are mostly in subordinate places, taking orders from criminal superiors; and they are blind if they do not recognize the equivocal nature of their position, and that the character and methods of their unspeakable master involve the presumption that his servants are rogues.

#### The Mayor Cure.

Those gentlemen who are apprehensive of Mayor STRONG's ability to withstand the strain of reform office seekers and Republican partisans, willing to serve the municipality for a fixed consideration paid from the city treasury, should now recall the case of Mayor Hewitt, and of his magical resto ration of health in our political Carlsbad, the Mayor's office. When ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT became Mayor of New York city on Jan. I, 1887, a day memorable in munici pal history, his physical health was not good. He said he suffered from a diversity of ail ments, and after taking the oath of office and suffusing for a few days the City Hall with the sunshine of his presence, he retired to his home in Lexington avenue, and for several weeks was totally prostrated. During that period, trying to the friends of good government and exasperating to the office seekers, Mr. HEWITT was a Mayor in retirement, and there were many morose ejaculations that Mr. BEEKMAN, now a Superior Court Judge, and then President of the Board of Aldermen, would probably succeed to his office.

But there was no break-up of ABRAM STEVENS. His health and strength were steadily regained. His vivacity returned. He reappeared at the Mayor's office, and under the beneficent influence of his official surroundings, he started on a record-breaking career of promisenous letter-writing and slashing political liveliness generally, which astounded his critics and confounded his doctors. His health was thoroughly restored. He was physically rejuvenated and refreshed. He gained in weight, his muscles were hardened, his step quickened, his mind cleared from the cobwebs of perplexity and annoyance, and he closed his term in health and happiness.

The Mayor's chair works a cure in many desperate cases where other treatment has wholly failed. It is a great rejuvenator, and we should not be surprised to see the most satisfactory results in Col. STRONG's case. May not occupancy of the Mayor's office prove, after all, to be the sovereign and long-sought specific for rheumatism in the left wrist and right arm? Why not ! All our Mayors of New York have enjoyed good health after inauguration, whatever the conditions of their health may have been before. With only one exception, and that one more than twenty years ago, no Mayor of New York in many years has died in office or soon after leaving it.

Nine ex-Mayors of New York still live, has been equally conducive to longevity and restoration to good health. Col. STRONG has come to stay, and we are glad of it.

# The Problem Englishmen Must Solve.

All the Conservatives and many Liberals are opposed to the abolition of the House of Lords and the reduction of the British Parliament to a unicameral assembly. What they want, they say, is to substitute for the present upper House one that should be no mere echo or superfluity, but which like the United States Senate, should be clothed, in fact as well as theory, with powers nearly coordinate with those of the popular branch of the Legislature.

On this subject innumerable speeches have been made, and a multitude of articles have been published in magazines and newspapers; but no Englishman as yet has seemed to comprehend the vastness of the changes needed to render such a chamber durable and efficient. If anything is proved by the modern history of constitutional experiments, it is that the problem now forced upon the English people is unsolvable except upon two conditions: First, such an extension of the home rule principle as shall transform the United Kingdom into a federation; and, secondly, the supersession of the Parliamentary by the Presidential type of government. An inspection of the facts will show that, while the first condition is powerfully conducive to the maintenance of coordinate authority in a second chamber, it will not entirely suffice to that end, so long as the form of upon FAGIN and his servants and condittors | Povernment is Parliamentary; that is to say, so long as Ministers are exclusively accountable to the majority in the chamber directly

representing the people. We pass over for the moment the State Constitutions of the various commonporter, who, it seems, had recently half | wealths included in our Union and the Constitutions of certain British colonies, be cause these States and colonies are but partially autonomous, and confine ourselves to those Governments in Europe and elsewhere which are wholly independent, and which possess Parliaments. Of these there World. Goddand had arranged with an are forty-three, and every one of them. with the exception of Great Britain, has a written Constitution. Of the forty-two lakes, in American success. And another written Constitutions only eleven, namely, those of Greece, Belgaris, Servia, Montes egro, Andorra, truatemala, Salvador, Cesta Rica, Honduras, San Dominge, and the Orange Free State provide for unicameral Legislatures; practically, however, the same thing is true of Norway, thief, with the result that when he put his where the Lagthing and Odelsthing are simply convenient divisions of one body, all the members of which are elected at the same time, by the same constituents, and for the same term. In the case of all the other. Indeed, the represent itself tells of the necesthirty examples of written organic law, not say of naval defences. One of the haponly is a second chamber steamed, but intheory it is invested with powers essentially essibilizate with those of the popular assem-

occupation which may well attract any exceptions, the theoretical powers of the second chamber have proved in practice to a large extent inoperative, and the popular branch of Parliament has sooner or later become the preponderant, if not omnipotent

organ of authority. What are these three exceptions and what are the peculiarities which distinguish them from other political experiments? The exceptions are the United States, Switzerland, and the German empire, Alone among second chambers, the United States Senate, the Swiss Council of States, and the German Bundesrath have never in the least effaced themselves before the popular chamber, but have fully maintained in fact the powers which in theory belong to them. Now, how do the types of government in these three countries differ from those of the twenty-seven countries in which the second chamber tends to sink into the background? They differ in the conjunction of these two particulars: first, the United States, Switzerland, and the German empire are confederations; and sec ondly, in none of them are the agents of executive authority responsible to the people's representatives. That the members of an American President's Cabinet are merely his clerks and can defy the House of Representatives is notorious. It should be equally well known that in Germany the Chancellor and other imperfal Ministers are the appointees of the Emperor, and are not accountable to the Reichstag. So, too, in Switzerland the executive authority is lodged in a Council whose seven members, indeed, are chosen by each Parliament, but are irremovable during the triennial term of the Parliament; here, then, as in the United States and Germany, the Government is not of the Parliamentary but of the Presiden

That the conjunction of these two feature has no merely accidental connection with the firm maintenance of coordinate powers in the second chamber, is made clear by the experience of Argentina. Here we have, indeed, a confederation, and a Senate made up of delegates from the constituent States; but the members of the President's Cabinet are in practice, if not in theory, responsible to the House of Deputies; consequently the Senate has not been able to prevent the House of Deputies from becoming the dominant element of the Government, strong enough even to compel the resignation of the Chief Magistrate, as we wit nessed in the case of President PESA.

So long as Ministers are made accountable, not to a President, but to the recople's representatives, a unicameral assembly is the logical type of a Parliament, and to that type every Parliament, although nominally bicameral, will in practice tend to approach It will not avail, therefore, for the creation d a second chamber, truly coordinate in fact as well as name, to convert the United Kingdom into a federation by applying the home rule principle to its several parts. It will be necessary to follow still further American precedents, and substitute a Presidential for a Parliamentary government.

### Congress and the Fleet.

The scene of the struggle over the annual appropriations for the navy is now shifted to the Senate, to which body the House, after a long debate, has sent a most liberal and judicious supply bill. It is the largest appropriation for the navy, if we do not mistake, made since the close of the civil war. It provides for more battle ships, more torpedo boats, more guns, projectiles, and torpedoes; it provides for stores of reserve ordnance both for the navy and for merchant ships, that may be chartered: it provides for more men and for new navy yards. The question now is as to the Senate's concurrence in all these measures.

One of the striking features of the House discussion was that many of the opponents of the bill denounced any increase of the navy. A few were willing to concede torpedo boats, or perhaps unarmored ganboats, but others enlarged on the possibilities of arbitration, or of setting a noble example of small armaments, or of anything else rather

than the provisions of the pending bill. The House Naval Committee accepted this issue, and fought the battle out on the line tection. It cited a letter of JOHN ADAMS,

written in 1802, as apposite to this time: "The counsel which THEMISTOCLES gave to Athens, CONFEY to Kome, Chonwell, to England, Dr Wift to Holland, and Counger to France, I have always giv and shall continue to give to my countrymen, that, as the great question of commerce and power between nations and empires must be decided by a military marine, and war and peace are determined at sec encouragement should be given to the navy. The tri-dent of Noptune is the sceptre of the world."

Thus the influence of sea power on the destinies of nations was appreciated by the founders of this republic. And to the views of John Adams the Naval Committee added these memorable words from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson:

"No nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights if a resort to

force should ever become necessary.

"Our local situation, our long line of seacoast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and suit t creasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing ommerce in distant seas, but enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to defence its greatest efficiency by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible by any line of fortifications to guard every point from attack against a bostile force advancing from the ocean, and selecting its obshall more certainly preserve peace when it is well understood that we are prepared for war."

This is good American doctrine, which has been respected by the Democratic party from that day to this. It would be strange indeed if with all the world sounding the praises of an American strategist, Capt. MAHAN, for his lucid exposition of the value of naval supremacy, his own countrymen should alone be draf to his teachings. Indeed, we need not go beyond the experience of this country to learn the lesson. Mr. Davis, during the House debate, called our, "What about the American Revolution? Didn't we come out ahead without a navy 3" But Mr. PENDLETON answered that we had the navy of France to help us, and that the fleet of Dr GRASSE was stationed to prevent the relief of Compwattes at Yorktown from the sea. As for 1812, no one needs to be told what part American ships played, both on the ocean and the point, made by Mr. Talbott, was that more money had been paid to reliaburse citizens. the British around Bultimore than it would | e have cost to have maintained a large fleet in

Chesapeake Bay. In the civil was the advantage possessed by the Government through the blockade of Southern ports with its fleet, as well as through the reduction of defences like those of New Orleans and Mobile, was enormous. at hits of the House debate was that of Mr. TALBOTT, who replied to the attack of Dr. EVERETT against the provisions for bly, save with regard to money bills. In all | naval increase by quoting from the words The opplession of journalism offers an the thirty committee referred to, with three of another Evanatt, the illustrious father logical surveys and the pages of scientific jour-

of the Massachussetts representative, pronounced in 1884:

"It was a navy-nay, it was one naval battle-which gave Atoticrus the empire of the world; a navy which carried the Northmen from the polar circle to the coasts of France, to Neily and Constantinopie; and which made Venice and tienes, alternately, the mis-tresses of the Mediterranean and the Levant, and through them, of the commerce of the East. It was their navies which, in the dawn of the modern politi-cal system of Europe, put it in the power of Spain and little Portogal to divide between them, the the two halves of an orange, no small part of the newly discovered world. It was her naval strength which prevented England from being crushed in the Titanic truggle with Spain in the sixteenth century; by which, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the latif the foundation of her vast colonial empire on this continent, in India and Australia, and by which, even now, she belts the globe wish the sovereign gir dle of her dependencies

"For territory situated on the scaboard, naval skill trength are the indispensable condition of nathough independence, safety, and power."

If the Senate takes up the Navy bill with the spirit that animated John ADAMS, ANDREW JACKSON, and EDWARD EVERETT, there can be no doubt that this bill will become a law. For, liberal as are its terms, the ships, the guns, the men, and the navy yards for which it provides are all needed.

### May School Teachers Smoke Tobacco?

Mr. DANFORTH E. AINSWORTH of the village of Sandy Creek, in the county of Oswego, the well-known Republican politician is presumably the author of an interesting bill which he has introduced in the Assembly relative to the use of spirituous liquors and sleep-producing drugs.

The title of this measure is "An act to provide for the study of the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks and other parcotics in connection with physiology and hygiene in the public schools."

Most of the provisions of the bill relate to the instruction which is required to be given in the public schools, in regard to the physioogical effects of tobacco and other narcotics. Four lessons a week in this branch of applied physiology must be given for at least ten weeks in each year in all grades below the second year of the high school. Even pupils too young to be able to read are to receive instruction orally as to the dangers of alcoholic drink, if Mr. Atssworm's bill becomes a law. The proportionate space to be devoted to alcohol, tobacco, and other narcotics in books of physiology is prescribed in the proposed act, which declares, however, that pages on this subject in separate chapter at the end of the book shall not be counted in making up the

All this may be well enough, especially as the requirements are on the same lines as those established by existing statutes.

We find one sentence, however, in Mr. Ainsworth's bill, the presence of which is not indicated at all by the title. As not infrequently happens in such cases, this provision is the most important of all:

"On complaint sustained by reliable evidence of three patrous of any public school, that a teacher in such school refuses or wilfully neglects to comply with any requirement of this act, or is himself a habitual user of alcoholic drinks, optum, or tobacco, e licensing officer or Board shall revoke such encher's Heenre."

The enactment of such a provision would amount to the absolute prohibition of the habitual use of tobacco by any teacher in a school under the centrol of the State, or supported wholly or in part by public money. The place in which the teacher might indulge in his taste for tobacco would be immaterial. If he smoked a single cigar once a day at home, after dinner or supper, as the case might be, he would thus render himself liable to have his license revoked.

It seems to us this is carrying the paternal element in government a little too far. The propriety of forbidding a teacher to use alcoof or tobacco when engaged in his duties, is obvious, and no argument is needed in support of such a prohibition; but to say that the habitual use of tobacco at other times unfits a man to be a teacher, is as absurd as to say that smoking unfitted ULYSSES S. GRANT to be a General.

Court, is as fraudulent as theother claims made trying times in which he lived, and recalls of our country's need of a navy for its pro- Marrine both had larger majorities than did the history of the country. The lecturer also GOFF. Both, in fact, had overwhelming maporities, for the election of neither was seriously opposed. Gorr's election by a majority much a popular mistake.

> Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, has an interesting article on the late Moses Kinnall, and yet it fails to describe one of his most conspicuous characteristics, namely, his love of humor and his genius for a joke.

> In 1852 the railroad from Chicago to Rock Island was opened with a great deal of display and ceremony. President FILLMORE attended, with some members of his Cabinet, and par ties of guests went out from New York, Boston, Albany, and other places in the East. Governor Marcy, Mr. HANCROFT, Mr. FLAGG. and, we believe, also, John Van Bunen were among them. At Rock Island two large steamboats took those who were willing to go as far north, to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where they were entertained in hospitable style. In going up the river the boats stopped at every town of any importance, and the people never failed to call on the President for a speech. The speech was substantially the same at all places, and Mr KIMBALL knew it by heart in no time; and when the President was slow in coming forward KIMBALL would stand on the bow of his beat and deliver the speech which Mr. First. MORE would repeat from the other boat within ten minutes afterward. This was one of the most amusing and successful entertainments ever witnessed, and if KIMBALL had then got himself nominated for any office he would have had the vote of most of those on the boats, as weil as of the crowds on the levees.

We have not heard that any Irish-Ameriword of protest against the passage of the bill prohibiting the display of foreign flags upon public buildings in this State. The new law mestion which has been a burning one for a ood many years. An Irish society can still laws of New York. carry Erin's dag on St. Patrick's day; and other societies can carry the flag of St. George or of Germany or of Italy or of Hungary. People can also raise any flag on top of their houses or in | father of the most celebrated of Georgia ; reachtheir windows or at their festivals or in processions. The new law merely excludes foreign days from our public belluings. It will put an end to a lot of wrangling.

The National Geographic Society of Washagrees has begun the publication of a series of adicage manuals on the physical features of the United States. The intention is to place within of Maryland for the ravages committed by the reach of all teachers comprehensive acsunts of our home geography, expressed in simple land age, written by our best grogra-paers and sold at a nominal price. Ten monographs of the series are already preparing, and first, "Physiographic Processes," by Major J. W. Powmin (American Book Company), has cust appeared. It is a clear and graphic acount of the surface features of the earth and an explanation of their origin. We are glad that this enterprising and useful society intends to supply one of the most argent needs to American geography teaching. Untaids of their text books, our teachers have difficulty in find ing comprehensive accounts of our home geography. A great deal of good material for their

nals, but these papers are usually too technical to meet the needs of teachers. The National Geographic Society now proposes to supply the deficiency, and we congratulate it on its enter-

prise and public spirit.

No German newspaper published in New York, morning, afternoon, Sunday, or weekly has had a word to say in defence or extenuation of Dansen. Our grotesque reform Sheriff can bring no repreach or censure on the patriotic German-American citizens of New York. They disown him. He's a Dane,

Our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, published on Sunday a sharp and interesting review of Prof. SKRAT's new edition of CHAU-CER, from the pen of Prof. LOUNSBURY of Yale College. As the special department of the distinguished professor is the English language, we have examined his review with some attention, and are rather startled to find that language used repeatedly in a manner which will hardly bear a critical analysis. We refer to his use of the verb such phrases as "felt transported with "we feel obliged," In saying," "felt called upon," and so forth, In each of these cases the principles of good English, which alone should be practised by a Yale professor, require that a personal pronoun should be inserted. It is bad English to say that a man "feels transported with joy." feels himself transported. One does not "feel obliged," but feels himself obliged, and so on.

If this objectionable usage had been found in country newspaper we would not have remarked upon it, but when it is employed by a Yale professor it becomes worthy of notice and District Attorney Fellows is to be com

mended on the diligence he has shown in bringing to trial twenty-five homicide cases with! three months, and disposing of them all, a record in criminal procedure in this town almost without precedent.

We are surprised that a score of the members of the National Council of Women at Washington did not enter their protest against the assumptions contained in the paper read by member who was introduced as " a daughter of Burgham Young of Utah." It is not true that the young American woman of the period is "flat-chested and poorly developed:" or that her physical status is so low that motherhood is almost, if not quite, an impracticability;" or that "the cities are crowded with young women who refuse to marry," We must suppose that Mrs. SUSA YOUNG GATES IS not familiar with the facts of American life, or the moral or physical status of American women.

Her words were untruthful and slanderous She ought to have been reprehended at the moment of their utterance. The voice of a score of the members of the National Council of Women ought to have been loudly raised against them. The speaker had but to look around the hall

in which the Council was assembled to see the rror of her words. She could behold there hundreds of women who were not flat-chested. or poorly developed, or of low physical status, or opponents of marriage, or averse to mother-We infer from the pictures of the members of the Council which have been sent to us that a healthier or better looking or more intelligent lot of American women were never brought together. As for the women of Utah, they were but recently emancipated from an abominable system of domestic slavery.

Mrs. Spsa Young Gares ought not to leave Washington before she has apologized for her unjust language.

That plot of ground in City Hall Park upon which the statue of NATHAN HALR stands ould not be a bad place for a statue of JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. If the City Hall is to remain where it is, the grounds around it might well be adorned with the statues of a few great Americans. Multitudes of pedestrians would see them overy day.

The Rev. Dr. Stones of Brooklyn has done good thing in recalling, through historical lectures, the public services of "Some of the Unrecognized Builders of the Nation." men upon whose life he dwelt in his first lecture were Dr. Manassen Cutler and Dr. Marcus WHITMAN, It was Dr. CUTLER of Connecticut who, after the disbandment of the Continental army, conceived the idea of relieving our struggling Government from a part of its financial embarrassment by contracting with it for extensive tracts of land in our Western territory. where great States now exist; and it was he who was the most active member of the Ohio The pretence of Goff that because elected | Company, founded by officers of the disbanded by a large majority he was authorized to set army. Dr. Stonus describes Cutten's remarkhimself up a dictator of the General Sessions | able services to the young republic during the by him and his apologists. Judges Cowing and | dents often overlooked which seriously affected gives a most interesting account of Dr. Whir-MAN's early explorations, of his adventures in the Rocky Mountains, and of his courageous smaller than either of these two associates, was | labors in the then almost uninhabited "wilds of Oregon," which is now a State with a popula-tion of nearly 400,000. "Whitman College, in the Walla Walla Valley," says the lecturer, "is the best monument to the memory of this man,

who, with his family, was massacred in 1847." We are grateful to Dr. STORES for reviving the memories of some of those whom he calls the "unrecognized builders of the nation." It is true that great things have been wrought for the United States by plain and inconspicuous

The agitation of the smaller business concerns of Chicago against the big department stores had no effect, and has ended. There have been some attempts to raise an agitation of the same kind in New York, but they have come to naught. So long as the department stores draw customers to their counters, and are profitable to their owners, it will be useless to try to make them stop business. So long as they serve the purpose of the buyer and the seller, agitation against them will merely be advantageous to their interests. The small concerns must recognize the way things are going.

We agree with the President of a patent medicine company who has written to The Sun who deserted when they found no whites, only haifabout the bill before the New York Legislature which gives the State Board of Health the power to examine and regulate the sale of all patent medicines. We believe with our correspendent that the bill eight to be amended so as to secure to the proprietor of any medicine the right of appeal to the courts from an adverse decision of the Board. In the bill which has been introduced into the Assembly the Board can or any other foreign-born citizen raised a has too much nower; and there might be cases in which that power would be used under the influence of professional prejudice to the disadvantage of the public as well as of the other provides the best way for the settlement of a parties in interest. The final adjudication in all cases ought to be in a State court, under the

The Rev. Samuel G. Jones of Georgia has departed this life at the age of 00. He was the ers, the Rev. Sam Jones. He raised five sons, all of whom are Methodist preachers. He has left behind him 100 descendants. This is a good record.

The State of South Dahota has followed the States of New York and Kansas in opposition to woman suffrace, it was killed in the State last year by the Constitutional Convention, it was killed in Kansas by the popular vote: has been killed in South Dakora by the Legislature. Thus, within a few mouths the recled under the three heaviest blows ever given to it. The enemies of it had better not, however, indulge in the belief that it has gone up forever. The women who advocate it, and the men, too, are still in the field, beastful, placky, and unyielding, bearing on their banner the inscription. There is no such word as fail." It is interest ing to listen to the r speeches in these days of Reconsagement for them all along the line, from the Empire State to the swingsont State.

# High Praise for The Sun's Contributors.

From the Clint Built From Som which Some very bright things are sent to Tun Sow which are almost as good as those written by the emplayers of the paper.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE WORLD.

An International Press Confederation. Panrs, Feb. 15.-A committee which is to ar range for the organization of an international union of journalists has held its first meeting a Paris. The International Press Congress, which met at the Antwerp World's Fair last summer manimously passed the resolution to organize a confederation of press associations of all countries. An International Committee was chosen from among the delegates in attendance to prepare the details of this scheme, and Signor Forelli-Viollier, the leading delegate of the Italian press, and editor of the Milan dally Corriere ella Sera, was requested to draw up the statutes

of the proposed confederation. The committee is composed of twelve eminent editors: Mr. Clayden, editor of the London Daily News, and late President of the great English Institute of Journalists, which comprises over 4,000 members; Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, prorietor and editor of the Birmingham Argus, and ounder of said Institute of Journalists; Dr. inger, proprietor and editor of the News Wiener Topbiatt, the first daily journal of Vienna; Dr. Blerey, President of the Dresden Press Society; MM. Niel and Tannag, representing the Paris Press Symlicate; Signor Torelli-Viollier, for Italy; Señor de Beraza, proprietor of El Liberal, Madrid; Senhor Magalhay, Lima, editor of the leading Lisbon fournal O Seculo: M. de Zagonlaieff, editor of the St. Petersburg News; M. Berardi, editor and proprietor of the Indepentimes Belge of Brussels, and Mr. Janzon, editor of the Stockholm Dagblad.

The statutes drafted by Signor Torelli are to be submitted to the second International Press Congress, which will be held at Budapest in fuly of this year. The statutes have already been approved, with but slight modifications, at the recent Paris meeting of the committee. Only the clause relating to the number of the directors of the federation and their distribu-

directors of the federation and their distribu-tion over the different nations will be further discussed at the second meeting of the commit-tee to take place in May.

The proposed international confederation will be called the Central Bureau of Press As-sociations, and it is to be entirely devoid of any political character. It will be purely adminis-trative and professional.

As may be judged by the name, only the press associations or press clubs in various countries.

ontribute twenty-five cents a year for eacits own individual members; and such ase

of its own individual members; and such asso-ciations will meet every vear or every two years in congress at some capital of the world and be represented by delegates. The congress is to elect a Roard of Directors of said bureau, the delegation of each country represented being en-tified to one or soveral seats in the Board. The main object of this central bureau, ac-cording to the proposed statutes, is to es-tablish friendly relations between the press associations of every country; to tecure cordial reception and professional assist-ance for journalists of any nationality trav-ciling abroad wherever there are any press asso-ciations belonging to the bureau; to start a bureau of information and for the purpose of finding employment for journalists outside of their own country; to obtain international leg-islation for still greater postal and telegraphic facilities and lower press refers likewise legis. islation for still greater postal and telegraph facilities and lower press rates; likewise leg lation for the protection of literary and ne property; to offer, if desirable, arbitrati property; to offer, if desirable, arbitrative service for the settlement of controversies between journals and journalists of different countries, to study and carry into effect, within the limits of presibility, all that may contribute toward improving and raising the moral and intellectual standard of journalism.

Although time has been too limited and distances too great to secure as yet for this move.

Although time has been too limited and distances too great to secure as yet for this movement the cooperation of press clubs in the United States, the promoters, in view and consideration that the great British Institute of Journalists, with its many transoceanic branches in India, Canada, Australia, New consideration that the great British Institute of Journalists, with its many transocoanic branches in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, is a party to this movement, and interested in listing members also from such remote corners of the earth, have, of course, expressed the desire that the great press of the other main branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, the various representative press clubs of the Vnited States, should affiliate with this new international confederation. It would be an easy matter for American press clubs to be represented both in the Board of Directors of the bureau and at the annual or bi-annual congress of Budanest new July, by some of the many correspondents of leading American papers residing or travelling abroad. American ideas and customs, and the wonderful achievements of our enterprising press, would thus make them selves felt among the press abroad, and international fellowship and a better mutual understanding be cultivated between nil branches of the greatest power of modern civilization.

## How to Make a Mirror.

From Nature.

A simplified process for silvering glass is described by MM. Auguste and Louis Lumière in the Journal de Physique. Take 100 parts by volume of a ten per cent solution of nitrate of silver, and add, drop by drop, a quantity of ammonia, just sufficient to dissolve the precipitate formed, avoiding any excess of ammonia. Make up the volume of the solution to ten times the amount by adding distilled water. The reducing solution to a conserve the forty per cent, solution is diluted to a one per cent, solution. The glass to be silvered is polished with chamois icather, and the bath is made up immediately before use, by mixing two parts by volume of the silver solution with one of formal dehyde. The solution must be poured right very the stream of the silver solution must be poured right. From Nature. dehyde. The solution must be poured right over the surface without stopping. After about five or ten minutes, at a temperature between 15° and 10° C. all the silver in the solution is deposited on the glass in a bright layer, which is then washed in running water. It is then varnished if the class side is to be used, or polished if the free surface is required for all of the fire surface. if the free surface is required for reflection

#### The Strength of the Cleveland Party in the Republic of Hawail. From the Washington Evening Star.

Hovorrey, Jan. 30 .- I have had opportunity during

the last few days to interrogate a number of intelligent and influential natives from different districts on this island. Their uniform testimony is that Liliuo-kalant sas had but a small number of warm partisans among the people. A majority, perhaps were in clined toward her and disaffected toward the Govern-ment, but were lukewarm in their feelings. A large and intelligent minority at heart favored the republic. The others disliked it because it was pers hammered into them by royalist papers that the whites and the "missimaries" had robbed them of their country and their rights, although under the republic the voting power of the common native is rather greater than it ever was under the monarchy. There are only about 5,500 males of Hawaiian blood all told upon this island. Yet it was the boast of one of the white conspirators a month before the out-break that 5,000 natives were willing to rise, and would easily clean out the 1,500 white supporters of the republic. That boast was published in San Franclaca. Now Sam Nowlein, their General, testifies that he had secured through his agents between 200 and 700 natives pledged to follow him. Of that number only 710 made their appearance at Wainlas to attack whites, to lead them. Nowlein, doubtless, had reto rely upon the help of quite a crowd of natives and some whites after he had succeeded in effecting a

The truth is that the natives were too indifferent to the royalist cause to take any active part in it. They had no real grievances, and never were living more stably. Even those who were burnlied into enisferent were lukewerm and had no enthus most of them threw down their guns and ran away.

sed fedgment in the streets.

## Washington's Notion About the Senate. From the Philadelphia Record. Sir John Marstonniel, the first Prime Minister of Can-

ada, was founded relating this story to libustrate the need of an Upper Ros Of what use is the Senate !" asked Jefferson as he atood before the flor with a map of tea in his hand,

pouring the tra into the axure. You have answered your own question," replied

"Why do you pour that tea into the saucer ?" Even so," said Washington, "the Senate is the sau-

Equal Protection. From the St. Louis Good Democrat.

N. H. Deb. 10. - This State has made a social Name a, N. H. 19th, 10. This wate has made a social inputione. An act fixing the age of consent for both unles and females at its years passed the State Legiature posterday. Mr. biroug of Lebanon, who introearl that he thought the boys should so protected as well as the girls; that all legislati-

#### Statesmanship and Putchritude From the Christmatt E.

A German sciential says that thinking to one of the of calves of wrotates. Verbane this explains how our Coppression's preserve shotr good foots.

#### Fingrant Pinglarian. From Erwidium Libe

Weil, some people have gall!" said Pro Bono

## BUNBEAMS.

-Hark is a favorite fuel in the Northwest. The vergreens of the region consume quickly in the open replace and leave nothing but light ashes, but the bark of these same trees, very thick and heavy, burn

more slowly and falls into embers that give out a sab-lefying heat for many hours.

-In apite of all that has been said in protess against the unnecessary destruction of timber, a ruthless waste of forests is still going on in the North-west. Only the largest trees are cut for timber, and in the subsequent clearing process fine trees are burned to get them out of the way. Hundreds of acres

are thus wasteruly sacrificed,
---Medical Inspector Frank L. Dubois, U. S. N., who died of apoplexy the other day at Portamontic N. Ha was a son of the Rev. Robert P. Dubois, a much osloved Presbyterian minister of southern Pennsylvania. Surgeon Dubots was on one of the ships enguited by a tidal wave in the harbor of Callan (wenty, five or thirty years ago. He had been nearly inlers. three years in the service, and would soon has reached the grade of Medical Inspector, the highest in the corps.

-Navy plug is used not only by the Jack far, but as well by the officers. Not that tobacco chewing is usual in the ward room, for it is not. The navy plug, however, when cut up with a knife, makes a very good smoking tobacco, and is preferred by some officers to almost any other. Damp as it seems if burns well, and its sweetness is not an offence. All tobacco chewers, by the way, might take a lesson of Jack, when he is aboard ship, for his unpleasant habit is not attended with any infraction of the sanitary regulations. Jack never solls the deck.

-One of the difficulties in the ward room of a cruising man-of-war is to have newspapers and periodicals follow the ship promptly from place to place. Such things are subscribed for with the understanding that the address shall be changed in accordance with schedule furnished to the publishers, but it sometimes happens that the Hinerary is changed, and the whole scheme falls into confusion. Then the accumulating stock of periodicals is forwarded in chase of the ship, and it sometimes happens that mail matter for a cruising vessel finally reaches its destination com pletely covered with the forwarding orders of differ ent Post Offices.

- What the great rallway lines have done in developing wide stretches of country the trolley lines are doing for neglected and underpopulated areas near considerable cities. When a capitalist in Pennsylvania was asked to subscribe to the capital stock of a projected troiley line between two towns be took the trouble to learn the number of local passengers daily on the railway that already connected the places. He found that the average was but twenty-five and declined to go into the trolley scheme. The trolley is now in operation, and its passenger service promises to be extremely profitable. The cautious capitalist had not counted upon the seduction of five-cent fares to the community living along the line, and did not suspect that a trolley ride would become a popular

-"I note," says an observer, "the exercise of greater care by drivers in driving over crossings. I think this ime long been noticeable on the part of private coachinen; there are, of course, some who drive right on, but I have often seen them approach crossngs with manifest care and then hold up for oody to pass. I wouldn't undertake to say whether the care the private coachmen display is shown or their own account or in obedience to the behests of em-ployers, but there is no doubt about the care. As to frivers in general the drivers of heavy and light wagons, trucks, and so on, I think that, as a rule, they still keep right ahead over the crossing and still keep right ahead over the transfer but a let the pedestrian look out for himself, but a let the pedestrian look out for himself, but a greater number of drivers than ever before show a reasonable courtesy at the crossing, and hold up or go slow. Something of this is due no doubt to the fear of consequences if they should run over anybody growth of the city and the steadily increasing throngs in the streets; but I prefer to think, and I believ that the greater part of this care is due to the general rowth of good manners and courtesy, and to a grow ing feeling of civic pride which prompts us all to oliteness, each toward all his fellow citizens in the great metropolis, and toward all the world besides."

## POLITICAL NOTES.

There will be a Congressional election in only one district of New York next November—the Tenth—in which there is now a vacancy crured by the death of Andrew J. Campbell, the Republican member-elect. The district is naturally a close one, with a small Democratic majority. It extends from Houston at to West Fortleth street on the west side of town.

Three additional Supreme Court Justices are to be elected in November, and already candidates are hav-ing their claims discussed. On the Democratic side Charles H. Truax, Delancey Nicoll, and Frederick Smyth have been spoken of, and on the Republicas side Edward Mitchell, Daniel G. Rollins, and James A. Binnchard.

The strongest opponent of the Hoops bill abolist the Incrative and unnecessary office of Counsel to the Sheriff is ex-Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean, who holds it, and who is paid at the rate of \$500 a month by the city, though former Sheriffs, prior to Gen. Sickles, paid their own counsel. The Hoops bill proposes to consolidate the office of Sheriff's Counse with that of Corporation Counsel, making the special counsel of the Sheriff a Deputy Corporation Counsel. The most positive and explicit assurances may be given that Francis M. Scott, the new Corporation Counsel, will under no possible circumstances, appoint ex-Commissioner MacLean to an office on his staff when the Hoops till passes. Ernest Hall, former

The regulations established by the amended Constiution for the apportionment of New York city into thirty five Assembly districts in June are so stringen and precise that no gerrymander in the interest of either party is possible. The apportionment, when completed, is subject to judicial review, and one of The apportionment, when the conditions established by the Constitution each Senate district (there are twelve Senate ricts in New York city) shall be equitably subdivided into Assembly districts. Eleven of the Senate districts will be divided in thirds, making thirty-the bly districts, and the remaining one will be divided in half, making thirty-five in all.

A correspondent of THE SUN writing to criticise the alleged failure of Mayor Strong to recognize the col-ored voters in New York in the way of appointments, declares that there are eighteen thousand negro voters in this city. He is mistaken. The total number of colored persons in New York-men, women and chil dren-was returned by the Federal census of 1890 at 25.674. The actual number is about 30,000, and the colored vote of New York is 5,000, not 18,000. Mayor Strong has recognized the colored voters to the extens of appointing one of their number, Daniel P. Slater confidential messenger of the Mayor's office, with a salary of \$720. Mr. Slater is an Eleventh district Republican, and he resides in West Twenty seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in the Twenty-eighth election district.

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Sarah Bernhardt is to be in London with "Gis

monda" by the end of May. Dr. Boyd of St. Audrews, the A. E. H. B. of the Recreations of a Country Parson," is seriously III. Gen. Boulanger's body is to be removed from the Brussels graveyard, where it lies, and buried in the Rontparname cemetery in Paris. Queen Victoria is thinking of creating a literary

er for England. It was an idea formed by the Prin Consort two years before his death. By a recent order of the War Department telegraphy taught to the officers of the Austro-Hungarian cavatry, commissioned and non-commission

Kaiser Wilhelm's wedding gift to the Czar has reached St. Petersburg. It is a dinner service made the royal porcelain manufactory, an exact copy of the service ordered by Frederick the Great for the Leo XIII. is planning the erection of a cathedrai of the Greek Catholic rite in Constantingue, says the Funtische Correspondent, in addition to the semi-nary for the training of priests for the Oriental Chris-

than churches. The two establishments form part of the scheme for giving autonomy to the Greek Catholia Church in the East.
A marble head in the Louvre commonly called "A ereck King as flercules" has been identified by D

Winter of the Berlin Antiquarian Museum as being a portrait of Mithridates the Great, King of Pontus the great enemy of the Romans. Dr. Winter thinks the head was carved at Rhodes, which was a great are centre in the time of Mithridates. An old safter who had drawn a pension for seventy

three years died recently near Acchestor. England. He was carried of by a press gang when 9 years off, served at the bombardment of Algiers in 1816 and had his leg broken by a falling spar in a storm when he was 17. His thigh bone was removed, but after three years in a hospital he was enabled to walk with an artificial support for his leg. He drew a boy's penslot of \$60 a year, as he was not 20 whe learned the cobbier's trade and worked at it till the was for the protection of the girls, while none was affor hel for the schools y. The bill passed without opweek before his death, at 93.

A large number of letters by Charles Lamb, written between 1810 and 1820 to friends in Hirmingham, and previously unknown, were recently discovered in a collection of old letters of the first quarter of the cen-tury at Hismingham. In one he writes. There is a quiet dignity in old backelerboad, a leasure from care, noise. So, an enthronization upon the armetials of a min's feeling that he may sit, walk read unmolested, to noise accountable." In another he says. "I know you have chosen to take up a high sylmion of my moral worth: but, I say it before God, and I do not it you are mistaken in me. I could not bear to lay open all my failings to you, for the sentiment of shows would be too pungent."